LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GREECE DENVING THAT SHE HAS VIELDED TO THE POWERS.

Yet Her Submission is Momentarily Expected - Gladstone Dares to Do Right-Dangers to Trade-Bismarck Gets Bis Insurance.

ATHENS, April 28.—The Greek government has telegraphed to all its representa tives abroad that the assurances Greece has given to France about keeping the peace and disarming ought to suffice with more being demanded by the powers.

The citizens of Athens at a public meet-ing in the town hall to-day adopted resolutions strongly denouncing the action of the

tions strongly denouncing the action of the powers in bringing pressure to bear upon Greece to compel her to desist from stracking Turkey. The meeting appointed a deputation to present a copy of the resolutions to M. Delyannia.

M. Delyannia, replying to the deputation which presented the resolutions adopted by the citizens' meeting, said that the government had not promised France that Greece would disarm. It had accepted the mediation of France on the condition that an early settlement of the Greek question would be effected. The government disclarmed any intention of yielding to the powers or of disarming. Unless her claims were settled very soon Greece would declare war, and would yield only when the powers had sunk the Hellenic fleet and bombarded Greek towns.

the Hellenic fleet and bombarded Greak towns.

Mass meetings were held in Constitution Square to-night, at which warlike apoeches were made. Strong patrols are patrolling the streets to preserve order.

London, April 38.—The Greek difficulty has become the absorbing topic at the foreign office. The submission of M. Delyanufs, the Greek prime minister, to the ultimatum of the powers is expected to be received at any hour. The temper of the population of Athens is causing alarm. It is understood that the show of resistance by the Greek government has been prolonged with a view to appeasing the unitonal pride.

A dispatch received from Athens this evening says that the Greek government in-

A dispatch received from Attens this evening says that the Greek government insists upon the withdrawal of the ultimatum. If it is maintained the ministry will resign, as a protest against the menace to the independence of Greece implied by the ultimatum of the powers.

SHEMINARY FOR OBJECTAL LANGUAGES.

BEMINARY FOR OBJESTAL LANGUAGES.
BERLIN, April 28.—The German government, as part of its plan to extend its influence and trade in the cast, intends to found a seminary in which the Oriental languages will be exclusively taught, in connection with the University of Berlin. The imperial and Prussan treasuries will each contribute 20,000 marks, and each will pay 32,000 marks annually for its support. Both German and Oriental teachers will be employed, and the tuition will be of the most thorough character.

GLADETONE DALES TO DO RIGHT.

GLADSTONE DARES TO DO RIGHT. GLADSTONE DAILES TO DO RIGHT.

LONDON, April 28.—Mr. Mundella, president of the board of trade, in a speech at Sheffield this evening, declared that Mr. Gladstone's proposals were the result of conviction, based upon experience and upon a polley of daring to do right in spite of possible public indignation. The refusal of self-government to America had lost that country to England, while the granting of self-government to other colonies had nover resulted in the loss of a single one.

WHAT TRADE HAS BRASON TO FIRE.

WHAT THADE HAS REASON TO PEAR. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressing the Bristol chamber of commerce to-day, said that trade had more reason to fear unwise taxation and ill-considered legislation than to hope for benefits from parliament. The local authorities, be held, were more able to do good in times of depression than parliament was.

BISMARCK GETS HIS INSURANCE. BERLIN, April 28.—The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company has paid Frince Bta-marck 70,000 marks, the amount of the in-surance on his saw-mills which were re-cently destroyed by fire.

THE STRIKE TROUBLES.

Probability of An Honorable Adjustment Immediately-An Honest Public

Sr. Louis, April 28,--The probabilities point to an early close of the strike upon the Gould system. This happy state of affairs is to be brought about by the citiaffairs is to be brought about by the citizens' committee appointed some weeks ago, and who, notwithstanding that they received but little encouragement from Hoxle, have earnestly sought a way out of the difficulty. That they have done so is now almost certain. The details of the plan are not yet sufficiently matured, they say, to allow of their publication, but they are willing to state that they will submit a plan to the executive board of the Knights of Labor, whereby an honorable adjustment may be had and work resumed by a great majority of the men now on strike. The committee claim that their ability to insure this to the knights is unquestionable, and are certain that their plan will be felt so just to all that ecquiescence is morelly certain.

AN INNOCENT PUBLIC SUFFERING.

ALEANY, N. Y., April 28.—The board of allowed commissions to the subset of the selections of the selection of t

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28 .- The board of raffroad commissioners to day adopted the following resolution:

following resolution:

Reselved, That the attention of the Third nevenue nulroad and lis employes at New York be called to the serious injury which an innocent public is suffering while the existing disagreement between the roat and its employes sensitinues; also that the board recommends, as prescribed by the law, that the Third Avenue its lirond Company shall make every reasonable effort cammensurate with the public necessities to employ men in sufficient numbers to do the work of operating its cars, and that failure on its part to do its duty in this respect will make it the duty of this board to report the matter to the attorney general for his consideration and action.

A STRIKER SHOT DEAD.

A STRIKER SHOT DEAD, Sr. Louis, April 28.—At 7 o'clock this evening William E. Withers, a non-union switchmen, employed at the Union depot, shot and instantly killed John Gibbons, a striking employe of the same company Withers's statement is that on his way home Spruce streets, he was accosted by Gibbons, who called him a scab. Two other persons approached from behindand seized his (Withers's) arms; then all three struck him and he, breaking loose, pulled a pistol and fired at Gibbons, who dropped dead, shot through the heart. Withers, when seen by a United Press reporter, did not bear any marks upon his person, and acknowledged that he did not see any weapons in the hands of Gibbons when he shot him.

NO COMPROMISE.

NO COMPROMISE. PHILADELPIA, April 28.—The leading bituminous coal operators of the Clearfield region announce this afternoon that there is not the slightest indication of a compromise, and that reports to that effect are wholly without foundation. They say that the indication of a perutors are as far apart as ever, and that no proposition of compromise on the part of the men will be listened to by their employers.

The "Wet" Ticket Wins Chancottevella, Va. April 28.—The elec-tion passed off quietly. The large colored vote was nearly solid for license. The pro-fessors of the University of Virginia voted-solid for local option. The district gave sev-eral hundred majority in favor of liquor li-cense.

Toloso, Ill., April 28.—Andrew F. Fay, of Tolono, who was on Monday appointed consul to Stettin, Germany, was indicated by the grand jury at the March term, of the Chambaken county circuit court on eleven counts for like-gal Hauor seiling in Tolono.

New York, April 28.—Three shares of the Pringue stock were sold by auction to-day for \$6,500 cach—par value \$1,000. They belonged to the estate of Enercy P. Paroham, and were bought by an agant, presumably for Whitelaw Reid.

OVATION TO JEFF. DAVIS.

The Holy War For Defense"-"The Spirit of Southern Liberty is Not Dend." MONTOOMERY, ALA., April 23 .- Owing

to continued rains last night and to-day the programme was changed as to the place of speaking. The steps of the capitol were selected. Thousands of people listened to the addresses of Jefferson Davis and Gen. John B. Gordon. Despite the rain Mr. Davis stood on the historical spot where he was inaugurated in February, 1861. The espitol grounds, balconies, and steps were jammed with people. About steps were jammed with people. About 2:50 p. m. the sound of the approaching band was heard, and in a few minutes the shouts and cheers of the immense crowd made the ground tremble. Gen. Petters, the grand marshal, and his hids headed the procession. Then followed Mr. Davis, escorted by Mayor Reess, of this city; Gen. Gordon, and Gov. O'Neal, and Messrs. Davis and Gordon, accompanied by Capta. Bragg and Sayre. The various state military companies and association of veterans made up the remainder of the procession.

Mayor Reese, introducing Mr. Davis, spoke as follows:

MY COUNTRYMEN: With emotion of profound

rpoke as follows:

MY COUSTRYMES: With emotion of profound reverence, I introduce the highest type of southern manhood, the Hon. Jefferson Davis.

Prolonged chems greeted the appearance of the venerable Mr. Davis, and it was several minutes before allence reigned. Mr. Davis looked hale and hearty, although he has been recently indisposed, and spoke in clear, ringing tones, making it easy for every one of his auditors to hear him plainly.

MR. DAVIS SPOKE AS FOLLOWS. MR. DAVIS SPOKE AS POLLOWS:

MY COUNTRIMES: It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration, but I know that it is not personal, and therefore I feel the more deeply grateful because it is for a sontiment far dearer to me than my. self. Applause. I you have passed through the terrible ordeal of a war which Alabama did not sook. Whom she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration she south a peacoable solution. That being denied, her the thunders of war exame ringing over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty. Graybaired sires and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approved, the hely war for defense. Well do I remember seeing rour gentle boys so small, to use the furmer's phrase, that they might have been railed "seed comi" moving on with easer stops and fearless brow to the carnival of death, and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets excused heavier than the hops, and o'er my eyes a mother's weeping crept. These days have passed. Many of those boys have found a nameless grave. But they are not dead. They live in the memory and their spatials are in that grand column above which is marching on with unfailuring steps toward the goal of constitutional liberty is not dead. [Immense applants of the strength of the spatial serial that he were the commentation now exceeds that which well-comed me then. This shows that the spirit of southern liberty is not dead. [Immense applants, I then you were full of joyous hope, with a full prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the manile of regret; and yet that regret only manifests more profoundly, and does not obliterate, the expression of your sontiments. I felt last night as I have been promised by my friends that I supponed the my the spirit of southern liberty is not dead. [Immense applants, I then you were full of joyous hope, with a full prospect of achieving all you desired, and how you are wrapped in the manile of r My Coustavance: It would be vain if I hould attempt to express to you the deep tratification which I feel at this demonstration,

old men and boys, and the laddes above all others, who never faltered in our direst need.

Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering followed the speech, and Mr. Davis having taken a seat was forced to rise and bow to the right and left.

Gov. E. A. O'Neal then introduced Gen. John B. Gordon in a very neat and appropriate speech.

Gen. Gordon spoke with much force and vigor, and was heartily applauded.

After the firing of 100 guns by the Mont gomery field artillery, Mr. Davis, accompanied by Col. Reese, returned to his carriage, to which were hitched four beautiful grays, and was driven to the city hall building. A reception was held in the office of the Alabama Monument Association.

Crowds of citizens shook the hand of the venerable ex-president of the confederacy. To-morrow at 11 o'clock the cornerstone of the confederate monument will be laid at Capito Hill with appropriate Masonic and military ceremonies. Mr. Davis will leave Friday morning for Atlanta, to be present at

military ceremonies. Air. Davis will feave Friday morning for Atlants, to be present at the unveiling of the Ben Hill monument. Nearly every prominent man in the state came to the city and there were many re-

unions of veterane. MR. DAVIS WILL VISIT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAR, GA., April 28.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex president of the southern confederacy, was invited to visit Savannah during the centennial encampment celebrating the organization of the Chatham Artillery, from May 3 to the Sth, inclusive, and a telegram received to-night by the Morning News from Gen. J. B. Gordon, at Montgomery, Ala., says that Mr. Davis accepts the invitation. Preparations for prize drills, a competitive band contest, the formal opening of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, a megnificent structure filled with costly works of art; the unveiling of the new brozze tablet on the monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame, the corneratone of which was laid by Gen. Lafayette in 1825, and for a continuous round of festivities and hospitalities are completed. The drill ground and grand stands are pronounced the finest ever prepared for a like occasion. Ten thousand soldiers from all parts of the country are expected to participate in the grand parade and review on Monday next. Ample accommodatious for the reception of 50,000 strangers have been made. Thirty companies have entered the cempetitive drills for the prizes. The celebration will be the most extensive of the kind every attempted in the country. The prizes aggregate nearly \$10,000. MR. DAVIS WILL VISIT SAVANNAIL.

Crevasse in the Mississippi, New ORLEANS, April 28.—A dispatch from Helens, Ark., to the Picrymae says: The river is now above the highest point reached in is now above the highest point reached in 1822. Both the St. Francis and the Mississippi rivers are now at a stand. There was a general break-up in the Arkensas levees from the break on the Rabb place, ten miles below here, down to where the levee ends at Old Town, a distance of twenty miles. All offers to hold the remaining parse of the levee from Rabb crevasse routh have been abandoned, and the water is now sweeping through in numerous places, the brack ranging from one hundred feet to halfa mile wide.

Larim.—The levee, a mile below Austin, has been swept away for several hundred feet. This will result in the overflow of a large parton of Tunica and Coahoms counties. Too less from this crevasse will be great, because all the crops had been blanted and were growing. Portions of the track of the Iron Mountain railroad, between Releanant Marianna, are ten inches under water.

the kind every attempted in the country. The prizes aggregate nearly \$10,000.

The Grand Army in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 28.—The Department of Ohio, G. A. R., to day assembled in the twentieth annual oncomponent in Ihis city. Delegates are present from 53t posts, and the Ladia's Rolled Corps is represented by delegates from 126 posts. The encampment will last until Friday. To-day and this evening will be devoted to election, organization, and the transaction of department business. To-morrow there will be a parade, and in the evening a grand campfire will be held, at which speeches will be made by Commander in Chief 8.8 Burdett, Gens. Logan and Law Wallace, Department Commander Brown, Gors, Foraker, of Ohio, and Alsar, of Michigao, Commissioner of Pensions J. C. Black, Corressman McKinley, and others. Friday the encampment will close with a grand ball, to be participated in by all the delegates.

The Military Critic in Washington. The Military Critic in Washington. Onana, Nen., April 28.—Gen. Crook, in speaking at a hanquet given to him this evening, said in the course of his remarks concerning the criticisms that had been made regarding his course in Arizona. "The military critic in Washington, that parody on manbood, who probably nover heard a 'hostile' in his life, resilices the truth of the old adage that one campaign in Washington is worth a dozon in the field, gives the Jack Bunsby opinion which is, if you are in favor, the War Department is for you, and if you are not in favor, it is against you."

ENCOURAGING IRELAND.

A GREAT MASS MEETING IN THIS CPTY.

Over a Thousand People Indorse Glad stone and Parnell-Some Eleguent Speeches -Letters from Tilden and Others - A Cablegram Sent to the

Over 1,000 people pushed into Masonic Temple last night in response to a call for a mass meeting to extend sympathy to Ire-land and to indorse the great measures proposed for her relief by Premier Glaustone. When all the seats had been occupied Capt. O'Toole arose and, looking at the sea of faces banked against the handsomely decorated stage, introduced Hon. Samuel J. Randall as the presiding officer. Mr. Ran-Rendall as the presiding officer. Mr. Randall said that he was there to manifest his profound sympathy with the cause of home rule for Ireland. [Applause.] The meeting to-night was to strengthen the hands of Gladstone, the greatest of English statesmen, in every positive and respectful way. He dealred that England should see, as they saw, withclear vision that justice to Ireland is safety to Great Britain. We had always boasted as a people that we hall with great joy the successful effort of every country to secure home rule, and why should we deny our sympathy and earnest help to Ireland.

Semator Van Wyck followed. He thought it but little to ask of America that, in turn for the great good the Irish people have done as in the last hundred years, she should be called to extend her heartfelt sympathy to Irishmen in the days of the struggle, and he trusted that now in the bour of her approaching victory, the English people were in sympathy with Irishmen. Not the nobility, but the people. He rejoiced that Washington could throw bread upon the waters that may return in many days. Washington was disfranchised, and she had a right to sympathize with Irishmen. It was the same class of men who deny the right of home rule in Washington, as are now denying it to Ireland. The nobility of England put their foot on Ireland, but he was giad that they now had but little there. The nobility of America had put their feet on Washington. England's nobility was of blood, while here nobility was of money, and the money nobility was by far the meanest. (Choera)

The following officers of the meeting were unanimously elected: Vice presidents, Hon. H. H. Riddleberger, Va.; Hon. Chas. Van Wyck, Neh.; Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, Ill.; Hon. W. D. Kelley, Pa.; Hon. Benil. Butterworth, Ohio; Hon. Wm. Price, W. W. Corcoran, Hon. W. B. Webb, Arthur B. Cropley, J. E. Ergood, Augustus Lansburgh, John H. Bush, D. Connell, T. D. Daly, John H. Bush, D. Connell, T. D.

said that wherever newspapers were read and human liberty, rights, and individual menhood discussed, the wrongs that Ireland had suffered and the rights ahe aspired to are the themes of all civilized peoples. In no country had Irishmen more sympathy than in America, and in no country is she entitled to more sympathy.

Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, said he had read the Gladstone bill with a view of analyzing it. He had found in it a comparison with something he had heard in the history of the colonies of the United States. It said that all the products that were to be transported into Ireland should first be landed at some English port, and thence to Ireland. He thought of Boston harbor and the tea. Lord North had said that to land all merchandise in England first and then to land it in America, where the taxes on it would be collected, would work smoothly, but history told the story. He would advise them to organize under the bill as it was, but to agitate for fuller liberty after they had organized under it. It had been said it was going too far to suggest Irish nationality. Parnell was striving for home rule for Ireland, "Busided," and that word "Imited" an English word.

He said when I hear the grand lines:

English word.

He said when I hear the grand lines: feel that they ought to be accompanied

I feel that they ought to be accompanied always with,

Erin Mavoureen, Erin go bragh.

In concluding, Senator Riddlebeger said:

"With a kindly suggestion that the sentiment of all Irish-Americans shall be, Erin, my darling! Erin forever! May her people soon come into the enjoyment of that security of life, liberty, property, and freedom of conscience which is vouchasfed to us by the immutable, invincible, constitutional government of the United States, I bid you an affectionate good night.

Hon. William Walter Phelps was received with much applause, and spoke as follows:

We speak to-hight of Ireland of the present—of Ireland of the Inture. No need to speak to-hight of Ireland of the Present—of Ireland of the Inture. No need to speak to-hight of the Ireland of the past. Thank fool for that. For never was there a natural past to full of glory and so full of tours. It is the sed story of seven centuries, bow through them all a brave people struggled in valu against oppression and, without hope, kept hopeful.

But the grd history of seven centuries is cuded. And the Ireland of the present begins a record of freedom and progress. Waence cones this sudden change. To what influence does creat Britain yield that which she has refused to force? Why does she voluntarily offer to Ireland that recognition which centuries could not extort? It is the spirit of the nibeteenth century, which demands equalization for all.

The moment a prime minister of Great Britain—the governor of Great Britain—the governor of Great Britain—the governor of Great Britain—the governor of Great Britain—along the proposed to give that local independently proposed to give that local independently proposed to give that local independently be about. There may be contrive and arrange details; there may be responented to gold on a side of Great Britain—the governor of Grea

his countrymen may write in Saint Pairick's— the Westurinster Abbey of a national Ireland— in leiters golden as the sunlight, the optisph of the martyred young Emmel, who prayed that no man might write his epitaph unti-liciand should take her place among the na-tions of the earth.

that me man might write his epitaph until Ireland should take her place amour the nations of the earth.

Representative William McKinley, of Ohio, and he was not there to criticise the measure introduced by Gladatone. Anything that Parnell had approved he could approve. He would be the last man to criticise in the alightest way anything that is being done in England by Mr. Gladatone with the approval of Charles Stewart Parnell. "We should get for Ireland all that we can to-day," said he, "and to-morrow let us get for Ireland all she deserves." It meant a good dealto him to find Gladatone, the premier of England, side by side with Charles Stewart Parnell, seeking to establish an independent government for Ireland. That alone was of great importance. He was proud of the United States because wherever there is a struggling nationality seeking liberty she steps in and lends a helping hand. It was American money that had supplied the means to Parnell for carring on the peaceful warfare for Irish home rule.

Representative O'Hara, of North Carolina, said every American must feel glad that Ireland, through the instrumentality of Parnell alided by Gladatone, will soon be able to secure her sid and freedom. Ireland was a land rich with the memories of great men and noble deeds aphynn-like rising and demanding her God given rights, and with that demand her sons on this side of the Atlantic Joined and bid them Godspeed.

Representative McMillan, of Tennessee,

speed.

Representative McMillan, of Tennessee,
Representative McMillan, of Tennessee, Representative McMillan, of Tennesse, remembered that when the son of Mount Vernou had broken the shackles of earth imposed on us by Great Britain, the shackles of the sea still remained, and England, boasting that the revielle was heard every hour of the day, claimed the right to ester our ships and those of other countries and institute search. Then did the manhood of the people rise up to antagonize the despotism. England's oppression in regard to Ireland had been met with the same true manhood.

to Ireland had been met with the same true manhood.

Representative Benjamin Butterworth said that Gladatone had been taken to task for not beginning sooner the work of freeing Ireland, and it was not only a wise thing to tell what to do, but it was a wise thing to tell what no do it. He believed that Ireland now was not only ready to receive home rule but to hold it, and hold it to the last.

Representative, McAdoo of New Lersey.

ceive home rule but to hold it, and hold it to the last.

Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey, had no patience with those who say it is wrong for the American people to express sympathy for Ireland. A revolution cannot be stopped, and the Irish struggle for liberty was progressing with the same certainty. The eighty members of parliament from Ireland are now not only making laws for Ireland, but they are adopting the laws of England. It had been said that Irishmen were not fit for self-government, but this was false, and it was time that the accusation should be vindicated as the Irish race contained manhood and intellectual power sufficient to govern any people.

lectual power sufficient to govern any people.

Representative Frank Lawier, of Chicago, called the attention of the awdience to the fact that at the present time man, women, and children are starving along the road-sides in Ireland and appealing for financial aid. He said that contributions could be sent to Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, New York,

Mr. Harmon, a gentleman from Illingis, extolled the manly course of Gladsdow and co-workers in endeavoring to secure liberty for Ireland.

Representative Gibson, of West Virginia, stated that as funds were necessary to supplement the Parcell fund a beadquarters in this city would be secured and announced where such subscriptions could be sent.

It was decided to send the following cablegram to Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell:

Initial Timmense mass meeting of prominent citizens from all over the United States held here to-night. Many distinguished members of Congress present. Governors of states and other reminent citizens send congratuations to you. Cordially approve and sustain your efforts for self-government for Ireland.

Sanuki J. Randata, Chairman.

BANDEL J. BANDALL, Chairman,
The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which was adopted by
a rising vote, with cheers:

Ecselred, That in their peaceful efforts to secure local government, the people of Ireland
are entitled to the deepest symmithies of the
American people, and that the Hon. Wm. F.
Gladstone and Charles Stewart Farnell are
hereby extended our earnest assurance of condistence in their patriotism and approval of their
wise and noble efforts.

During the extening latters and telegrams

During the evening letters and telegrams were read from Patrick Ford, of New Yor Governors Perry, of Florita; O'Neill, of Alabama; Abbett, of New Jersey, and Oglesby, of Illinois, and Senator Blair, ex-pressing regret at their inability to present, and expressing sympathy with the movement for Ireland's freedom.

Voting at the Fair.
The Light injuntry fair last night attracted quite a large audience, who gave up their lucre in utter abandon to the many beautiful quile a large audience, who gave up their quere in utter abandon to the many beautiful damsels who were in attendance and who had merchandles to rell. The voting on the unmerous articles to be woted for is appended Baby carriege—E. Morsell, 10. Glassware—S. Lewis, S. Honorsey member's gold-hoaded rane—Burns, 10. Chaa Miller, S; R. J. Clemming, 3. Whiteomb's scholarship in phonography—Miss Ida Fahan, 10. Seventh regiment aword to officer of Light Infantry—II. Dingman, 10; Henry T. Baurer, 16. Diamond corps badge—W. S. Knox, 5; J. S. Grent, 10. Beer wagen to most popular beer boilter—C. Jacobsen, 16; Raedy & Walsh, 15; S. E. Palmer, 15. Oysier dealers' outlit—D. Crowley, 19; J. J. Hogan, 10; E. Weser, 5. The Paris dress pattern—Mrs. Edward Fisk, 10. Cranford's Knight Templar's lewel—J. E. Waugh, 15; George A. Shehan, 15; Henry Parker, 10. Diamond pin for bartender—C. Q. Rebener, 60; J. E. Chapman, 60, Gold watch for thester lithographer—E. N. Crippen, 15. The most popular brand of flour—Burbaur & Hamminon's "New West," 15; M. W. Gold & Ca's "Ceres," 15; Austin Her's "Swiss Process," 15. Locket for Knight of Pythias—C. A. Hutchinson, 5; L. Lovy, 10, Desk for collector—II. D. Ffell, 10; S. T. Locket, 5. Engineers to 31s.—H. B. Builth, 5; Joun McKlung, 5.

Let st Fred. Douglass.

A fair sudience assembled in the Congregational Church last evening to hear Fred tional Church last evening to hear Fred. Douglass lecture upon his early life. Some delay was occasioned by the non-appearance of the president of Columbian College, who was expected to attend, but in his absence the chair was taken by Sonator Blair, who made an excellent substitute. The senator dwelt upon the great importance of night schools, in whose interest the lecture of the evening was delivered, and paid a hearty ribute to the character and ability of Mr. Bouglass. The orator was received with applause and proceeded at once to compare the present position of the colored race with that of twenty-live years ago. The address was profundly interesting, but not so full of anecdote about the speaker himself as might have been expected. There was, however, plenty of quict fun and serious argument, and the audience secured delighted.

Three District Matters. Mr. Manderson, from the Senate committee on printing, yesterday reported favorably notes but to saw employes of the govern-seeding fifteen days a year with an amoud-acut to the effect that employes engaged on olece work shall receive the same rate of pay by the fifteen days' absence as is paid to day lands. ands.
Mr. Hale presented in the Senato vesterday
petition from the Sisture of Charley of St.
ore Industrial School asking that an approriation be made to that institution to enable priation be made to that inhitiation to ensure them to enlarge it.

Mr. Lyman introduced in the House yester-day a bill to pay to the heirs of Mary Walker \$6,561,60 for her property takes by the United States; it was referred to the committee on war

The Special Labor Committee The special committee of the House of Representatives, charged with the duty of investigsting the labor strikes on the southwesters allroads, left this city for St. Louis at 9:45 yes railroads, test this city for St. Louis at 940 yes-terday morning.

All the members—seven in number—were in the party, which occupied a special aleeping and dining room car of the Pennsylvan's Baltroad Company. They will probably reach St. Louis by noon to-day.

Virginia Democratic Committee, Richmonn, Va., April 28.—The state centra committee of the Democratic party met to-day. Hon. John S. Barbour tendered his recignation as chairman and afterward withdrew the same on condition that some one dis-would temperarily fill has place. Col. Arche Anderson, of Richmond, was selected for the

THE PAN-ELECTRIC INQUIRY. Mrs. Alex, Graham Bell's \$10,000,000 Interest in the Bell Telephone Com-

Prof. Bell, the inventor of the Bell telebhone, was the first witness before the louse telephone investigating committee yesterday. In answer to questions from Chairman Boyle, Prof. Bell gave a brief hisory of the steps he took to obtain his teletory of the steps he took to obtain his telephone patent, and the subsequentsteps taken
which led to the use of the telephone. He
obtained his patent for the telephone in
March, 1576; but before obtaining the
patent he had parted with his inventions to
sn association, and since that time he had
nothing to do with them personally. He
entered into an arrangement with Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Saunders by which they were
to pay the expenses of experiments and
patent for telephonic inventions as well as
the expenses of putting the invention into
operation. Under this arrangement, which
was a mere verbal one, each party was to
have one-third interest. He was paid no
direct consideration by these gentlemen for rst steps were taken in the autumn of 18 o put the invention into operation.

Chairman Boyle saked Prof. Bell what h

Chairman Boyle asked Prof. Bell what he had done with his one-third interest, to which he replied that he had, before leaving for Europe in 1877, made a gift of it to his wife, Mr. Hubbard's dampher.

When the original Bell Company was formed his wife received her share of the stock, and after the consolidation and formation of the American Bell Company, she had received a proportionate amount of stock, and was now one of the largest holders of the slock.

Chairman Boyle asked: "Then her ten million dollar interest has grown from the one-third interest in this instrument from 1876 to 1830?"

To this Prof. Bell replied in the affirmatice.

tive.
The professor said he felt some pride in being on the stock list of the company, and so had purchased one share. This was all the stock of the company that he held in his

the stock of the company that he held in his own name.

Gardner G. Hubbard was the next witness. The original agreement between himself, Mr. Saunders, and Prof. Bell referred to by Prof. Bell, he said, was not in writing. This agreement was made in 1874, and subsequently out of if grew a joint stock company. The original company was formed in Massachusetts in 1876. There was possibly one or two other persons let into this company. Mr. Hubbard could not recollect what the original capital of the company was, nor did he recollect who, besides himself, his brother, and his son-in-law, Prof. Bell, were in the original company.

Trof. Bell was recalled when Mr. Hubbard left the witness chair, and told the committee how and when and from whom to received the following screed. It came to him from his neighbor and acquaintance, Gen. Sypher, of Washington, with the following note, dated Oct. 26, 1885:

Dear Sir: I hand you herewith'an authentic statement of facts convolled by mr assective.

Gen. Sypher, of Washington, with the following note, dated Oct. 26, 1885:

Draw Sir: I hand you herewith an authorice statement of facts compiled by my associate, Mr. E. N. Hill, which may interest you. The scheme to destroy your patents was tolerably well matured, and it remains to be seen whether this reform administration will lend fiself to its consumation.

Prof. Bell was surprised to see the article printed in the New York World, and subsequently asked Mr. Storrow about it and how it came to be published, but that gentleman said he had made no use of it with the newspapers.

Mr. O'Connor, who was private secretary to the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York while a member of the House, testified that Mr. Cox had been given some Pan-Electric stock by Dr. Rogers, but that it was returned to Dr. Rogers, he was sure that Mr. Cox never held any Pan-Electric stock. It is understood that the editors of the New York Tribune, World, and Times, and the Washington correspondents of those journals, will be examined to-day.

The League Opening-Nationals and "Phillies" to Meet To-Day-Games Elsewhere-Other Sporting Matters.

The championship season of the League tionals and Philadelphias will do battle for victory. The home management intend that the game shall be a memorable one. and in order to entertain their patrons the Marine Band will be in attendance, under the leadership of Petrola, to render choice selections before the game commences, and

selections before the game commences, and also between innings. Both the Philadelphias and Nationals will parade the principal streets to-day. They will leave the National Hotel at 2 o'clock and go up the ayenue to Seventeenth street, down Seventeenth to K. from K. street to Seventh, to Pennsylvania avenue, and down the avenue to the ball grounds.

The fielding order of both clubs will be as follows: Nationals—Shaw, p.; Gilligan, c.; Stari, 1b.; Knowles, 2b.; Gladmon, 3b.; Force, s. s.; Carroli, I. f.; Hines, c. f., and Baker, r. f. Philadelphias—Casey, p.; McGuire, c.; Farrar, 1b.; Farrell, 2b.; Mulvey, 3b.; Irwin, s. s.; Wood, I. f.; Andrew, c. f., and Fogerty, r. f.

Connelly will be the umpire in this afternoon's contest, and as he is well known to home patrons as an impartial man he will, no doubt, give satisfaction.
Secretary Young sent Umpires Gaffney to Kausas City, Pratt to St. Louis, and Curry to New York.

As a large crowd will be in attendance As a large crowd will be in attendance to day patrons should go early to get a good seat.

GAMES ELSEWHERE. At Cincinnati— St. Louis...... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4-7 Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0-3 At New York—
Metropolitan... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 8
Brooklyn— 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 x 4
At Elmira, N. Y.—Elmira 10; Rochester, 9,
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 14; Buffalo, 4,
At New York—New York, 2; Newark, 1,
At Jersey City—Jersey City, 3; Boston, 4.

NASHVILLE, TENN. April 28.—First race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Conking first, Spaldir g second, Harefoot third. Time, 1815; Eccond race—Half-mue. Brilliant first, Wary second, Blessed third. Time, 1824. Third race—One mile. Brookfuli first, Macola second, Frenie Louisethrid, Time, 159. Fourth race—One and one-eighth miles. Manilton first, Rice second, King George third. Time, 295.

New CRIEANS, April 28.—First race—One mile. Ultimatum first, Nellie Gleunou second, Brevet third. Time, 151
Second race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Fietch Taylor first, Princess second, Lida L third. Time, 1531.

Third race—Five-eighths of a mile. Jim MeLaughlin first, Kider Kalm second, Maggie Bowet third. Time, 1574.

Fourth race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Jim MeLaughlin first, Kider Kalm second, Maggie Bowet third. Time, 1574.

Fourth race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Jim MeLaughlin first, Kider Kalm second, Time, 1575.

Fourth race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Jim MeLaughlin first, Mider Kalm second, Time, 1575.

RATIONAL TROUTING ASSOCIATION. HORSE RACIN.

Judgo Jackson second, Shamrock third. Time, 200.

RATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

New York, April 25.—At the annual nuceting of the National Troiting Association Col. E. S. Edwards, of Newards, N. J.: David Bonner, of New York, and den. W. S. Tilton were made a committee to examine Secretary Vall's accounts. When a horse is entered for a race in any of the smaller associations and then withdrawn and entered and run in another association the first and otherwise forfeited entrance money is sent to the secretary to be held in trust for the owner. Disputes have arisen frequently about this trust fund, had it was discovered that the fund was not included in the annual report. Hence an investigation. The committee at a necting to-day chose an expert accountant, who will begin an investigation of the national office at Hartford. Conn., in a few days. His report will cover fifteen years of bookkeeping, and will be ready in October.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—Republican state commilter, twelve out of thirteen members presmiliter, two we are manners in memory pres-cipt, to-day held a secret session, and changed the date of the gubernatorial convention from August 19 to June 15, and the date of the juffi-cial convention from May 1910 June 15. This is regarded as a quietus on Money's aspirations.

Sepor Carlos Morta Viguna, secretary of the Chillian legation in France, has not accepted

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

HOW BEST TO HELP A MILLION IDLE LABORERS. Commercial Intercourse is the Panacea

-Arbitration and Other Quack Remedies Criticised - Attack Upon the Mis-In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mitchell se-

cured the floor and delivered a speech on the memorial submitted by the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church praying for protection for Chinese in the United States, in which paper it is charged, among other things, that Chinese subjects had been put to death in Oregon and the property of Chinese subjects destroyed. No such thing had happened in Oregon, Mr. Mitchell said. The statement of the

memorial, so far as Oregon was concerned,

was an entire misapprebension. Eastern newspapers and eastern men—even eastern newspapers and eastern men—even eastern statesmen—had misrepresented Oregon and the whole Pacific coast on this question. The press of the country was in the main, he said, honest and entitled to the confidence of the country, but there were exceptions. Mr. Mitchell attributed much of the misrepresentations to a newspaper editor in Oregon, whose paper he named, and whom he characterized as a "diagrantic politician." He might say a "disgraced politician," who had been kicked out of office by President Grant for maifcassance in office. Referring to the alleged insult to the new Chinese minister, he said it would be found on investigation that no insult had been offered. There was an idea in the east that the people of the Pacific coast were not well disposed to the Chinese government. This was an There was an idea in the cast that the people of the Pacific coast were not well disposed to the Chinese government. This was snother misrepresentation. There had been a proposition made in the press, Mr. Mitchell said, that the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate should go to the milroad depot to receive the new Chinese minister. Had such a thing ever been done before? Had any one ever proposed that our officials should meet a new British minister on his arrival? Had any "hullabaloo" been raised about other ministers? On the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, and with Mr. Mitchell's assent, the memorial was ordered printed as a document instead of in the Record.

In the Record,
The interstate commerce bill being unfinished business was temporarily laid aside, and the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up.
Some debate arose on the amendment

Some debate arcse on the amendment proposed by the Senate committee appropriating \$500,000 for carrying South and Central American, Chinese, and Australian mails, and authorizing the Postmaster General to make, after due advertisement, contracts for five years with American steamships, at a rate not to exceed, for each outward trip, \$1 per nautical mile of distance by the most direct and feasible course between terminal points.

ween terminal points.

Mr. Beck thought the amendment subject to the usual point of order as new legislation, and also as limiting the Postmaster General to a class of vessels and for a term

of years not heretofore contemplated by the law.

Mr. Plumb explained the purpose of the amendment. It was similar in character, he said, to the provision of last year's bill, to which the Postmaster General had not given effect. There had been statements to the effect that an intention existed to subsidize steamship lines engaged in foreign trade. This, Mr. Plumb said, was not so. The American people, he said, had been so busy in developing the great empire west of the Mississippi, that they had seemed to climinate from the problem of their national development the factor of commercial intercourse with the world outside our own republic. The proposed amendment was intended as a step toward doing for American commerce with foreign countries what we had been doing for the internal commerce in the facilities for mail communication.

Mr. Beck said his objection to the amend-

Mr. Book said his objection to the amend-Mr. Beck said his objection to the amendment was that it looked to crippling our postal facilities rather than advancing them. In our bland mail transportation we looked only to the question of getting the best service. We did not care whether the wagon in which it was carried was built in New Jersey or in Paris. This amendment sought topsy American ships, that might take twice as long to deliver the mails as other ships might take. Our laws took no cognizance of the place where our mail wagous were

of the place where our mall wagons were built.

Mr. Plumb cared a good deal where the wagons were built. He would have them all built in America. He would have every instrumentality of American ambition and effort made in America. Referring to our foreign commerce, Mr. Plumb said we had given up the trade of Mexico to Germany and Great Britain. We had refused to meet half way the republics of South America, and even the colonies of Great Britain in the same direction. Great Britain and Canada had now, as Mr. Plumb was informed, subsidized with \$1,000,000 a year a line of steamships from British Columbia to China and Japan, and would soon be sending British mail to China by way of the Canada, Pacific, and British teamers from Vancouver. Vancouver was to be used by Great Britain not merely as a competitor for American commerce, but as far as possible for the purpose of wholly destroying American commerce, but as far as possible for the purpose of wholly destroying American commerce on the Pacific. The Central and South American countries, Mr. Plumb continued, were anxious for closer trade relations with us, and we should meet organizations into the association was teuched upon, and the Plumbers' Protective Association, of which August Dent is president, was admitted into membership. The association then reaffirmed their de-cision to stand by the principles in the fol-lowing resolution: That we, the master builders of the District of Columbia in convention assembled, believe it to be for the best interest and for the welfare of the latoring classes in all branches and for all parties concerned to continue our present rule of ten hours per day except Saturdays, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work and we piedge ourselves to resist all demands for a further reduction in the hours of abor, and insist upon our present rule which has proved so beneficial to our mechanics and laborers and brought prosperity to our country.

At 7:30 o'clock the conference of the bosses of the various trades in the city met in the rooms of the Master Builders' Association, in the Corcoran building. Mr. R. I. Fleming, presidents'of the Master Builders' Association, was elected president of the conference. A full statement of the grievances of the mechanics was made known by each of the bosses, and the matters were discussed at length. The conference decided to oppose the eight-hour rule. The question of admitting the Plumbers' Protective Association was discussed, and their admission was agreed upon.

Mr. Robert I. Fleming stated to a recorter Plumb continued, were anxious for closer trade relations with us, and we should meet

Central and South American countries, Mr. Plumb continued, were anxious for closer trade relations with us, and we should meet them at least half way. As to the question of chips, Mr. Plumb said, we had more seaccast than any other nation, and inquired why we should be the only nation that was to have no ships built in our own country. If he had his way, he would never permit the American flag to float over a ship of any but American manufacture.

The condition of sentiment both at the south and the north after the war, Mr. Plumb thought, would not have been averse to war with Great Britain, and he believed the Alabama commission to have been Gen. Grant's greatest patent to fame. As to the expense involved in the proposed amendment, Mr. Plumb said we had given very much more to the New Orleans Exposition, very much more to the fillows into the Mississippi river to be wasted away, and yet the Democratic party, when asked to vote the amount of the proposed amendment, shivered from center to circumference. Germany had taken bodily possession of Mexico, and there was danger that the Mexican Central railroad would go into the hands of British and German capitalists, though built by American capital.

Mr. Plumb continued at some length to show the neglect of our opportunities for extending our commercial relations, and concluded with an appeal to senators to aid in doing something that would be impossible so long as insular feeling continued—the feeling of isolation that seemed to have taken possession of some of our people.

Mr. Frye said we now saw the workingmen of the republic in great confusion—in a sort of a daze; we heard of strikes, boycotta, and other disturbances. Each house of Congress and the President had a remedy, which remedy was arbitration. That did no harm, but it was giving brown-bread pills to a favered pationt. It did not strike at the root of the disease in th Mr. Robert I. Fleming stated to a reporter for the Kirtumican after the meeting that the master builders were determined to stand against the eight-hour law. Saturdsy night the workmen will be told that they can return to work on Monday, but it must be for ten hours a day instead of eight. The shops will be kept open, even if only one workmen puts in an appearance. There will be plenty of men to fill the places of those who do not return. The workmen of course will demand eight hours. The most trouble to be experienced is looked for from the bricklayers. The association finds that it has a principle to protect, and that principle it means to stand by. It is a question of who shall run the business, the employer or the employe. employer or the employe.

A talk with other members of the conference revealed the fact that a general strike was expected on Monday. No information could be obtained from the workmen last night as to their intentions. Secretary Manning Out Driving. Secretary Manning Out Driving.
Secretary Manning has so far progressed on
the road to complete recovery that he was
able yesterday to take a long drive about the
city without fatigue. He is visited by, and
enloys daily, the conversation of some of his
intimate friends, and is thus catching up the
threads of events which have transpired during his filmess. Among his callers yesterday
were Representatives Randall and Scott, of
Penisylvania, and ex-Senator McDonald, of
Penisylvania, it is probable that the Secretary
will be able to leave the city early in the
coming month.

Consequently, when the Knights of Labor stopped work, which they had a right to do, they found to their amazement just as

do, they found to their amazement just as many men ready to take the vacant places as there were places vacant.

Then, among the "more thougatless of file men came the temptation to violence, then to riot, then came an appeal perhaps to courts, or to arbitration, but possibly to arms. The great question was, how did it happen that there were enough men to take the place of the strikers? It came from the fact that the products of our factories, farms, and mines was more than we could use. Last year we produced \$15,000,000,000 worth of goods, and exported

which had been raised in the United States. Every dollar's worth of those goods might as well have been made in the United States. If it had been, we could have givon employment to 100,000 more men than had found employment. The last tariff commission made a reduction of from 16 to 35 per cent. In the duty on cotton goods. That increased the importations, but stopped work. The present Morrison tariff bill proposed another reduction of from 16 to 35 per cent. of the duty, and if it passes, the importation of cotton goods, instead of \$37,000,000, will become \$75,000,000 a year, and there will be a proposed another reduction of from 16 to 35 per cent. of the duty, and if it passes, the importation of cotton goods, instead of \$37,000,000, will become \$75,000,000 a year, and there will be no be \$90,000 men less at work here, and so many more to engage in strikes. The President of the United States with one hand held out a message recommending arbitration to relieve strikes, and with the other held out a demand to the House of Representatives that it should tarn two, three, or five hundred thousand more American workmen out of comployment.

Mr. Frye continued at some length to show that mail facilities lay at the root of commercial strictly, making many citations from commercial stafities. To show the popularity of American goods in South America, he said that one-half the English goods soid to South America were fraudently marked "American manufacture," so as to secure a more ready acceptance among the people.

Mr. Beck said be would to-day answer

among the people.

Mr. Beck said be would to-day answer

him.

Mr. Beck was glad to hear this.

The status quo having thus been reestablished the Senate (at 4:30 p. m.) went
into executive session. At 5:30 the doors
were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

The House then, at 5:40, adjourned.

The Master Builders' Association yester

lasted over three hours, and the subject of

the eight-hour movement formed a promi-

lowing resolution:

FACTS ABOUT THE FLATS. OMPLETE REFUTATION OF INEXCUS-

ABLE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Improvement Begun and Centiqued in Regular, Formal, Legal Manner-Proper Precautions Taken-Vindication of Officials.

Now that the official facts are made pubic it must strike all fair people as at least strange that for the purpose of retarding progress upon the great and important work of raising the Potomac flats the enemies of that work should have seen fit to resort to Injurious misrepresentations. From the facts thrown together below it will be perceived that any member of Congress could have obtained from government officers all of the material facts which not only explain of the material racts which not only explain all circumstances which even ostensibly or ecemberly gave color to the infimations and intendoes of wrong doing by persons in high places, as well as of questionable con-duct on the part of contractors, &c., but they vindicate the conduct of everybody connected with this work of vital import-ance.

Mr. Beck said be would to-day answer Mr. Frye's argument.
Mr. Frye remarked that he (Mr. Frye) might have a word of reply to make when Mr. Beck should conclude.
Mr. Beck with mock timidity inquired whether that remark was intended to frighten him (Mr. Beck).
Mr. Frye said he knew where the senator from Kentucky came from, and he therefore knew it was impossible to frighten him. consected with this work of vital importance.

On the 12th Instant, "District day" in the House of Representatives, Chairman Harbour called up the bill, which had already passed the Senate, "to provide for protecting the interests of the United States in the Potomac river flats, in the District of Columbia," and during the debate upon that measure, participated in chiefly by Messrs. Willis, Reagan, and Blount on the one side, and Messrs. Barbour and Blanchard on the other, the following suggestive sentences were uttered: ive sentences were uttered :

chard on the other, the following suggestive sentences were uttered:

By Mr. Willis. We have been doing wrong, and it is proposed we shall continue to do wrong. Congress in 1882, when the first appropriation (for the flats improvement) was made, directed the Attorney General to investigate the title and report. If he had done his day then this claim would either have been settled or it could have been purchased at some small, reasonable price, if anything was due for it.

By Mr. Blount. The House is now controuted with the fact that the Department of Justice never went into that examination of title. The rights of the government which that provision of the bill sought to secure are utterly disregarded. "Circumstances like these must suggest ous that behind all this there has been a movine power misleading position; that we have been spending public money in the interest of private individuals, and in utter disregard to the rights of the government of the Cuited States. "Updother individuals, and in utter disregard to the rights of the government of the United States. "Updother inconting public money in the interest of private individuals, and in utter disregard to the rights of the government of the United States. "Updother include the severiment has been a prey to certain private interests." "We have been sufficiently misled about Washington matters. We are constantly having foisted upon us utileading statements. "If we should, without inquiry, go on with this work, and afterward, when the public treasure has been expended, it should turn out that there are not only Kädwell claims, but cannot call upon the lowes and upon the government? "Up

THE HOUSE.

Reveral bills of local interest to various parts of the country were passed by the House.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Attempts were made by members to amend the bill in various ways, but were unsuccessful.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing for the expenditure of the appropriation by the Secretary of War without the intervention of the Missouri river commission. Ho stacked the commission, charging that their salaries, amounting to \$192,000 per annum, were more than one-third of the entire appropriation made in the section under consideration; a half penny worth of bread to an infinite deal of sack, it seemed for him. He asserted, and challenged contradiction, that there was no commerce worthy of the name on the Missouri river; ten steamboats had passed Council Bluffs in five years. Again, the river meandered all over the country; he had known it to change its course eight miles in a night.

Mr. Bisnehard, of Louisiana, quoted from a letter written by Mr. Hepburn to the Missouri river convention, in which he expressed his aympathy with all honest efforts to improve the waterways of the country. Now the gentleman had said that the Missouri river was not one of the waterways of the country.

And the worst of it is, suggested Mr. Reed, of Maine, he has proved it. A man, he continued, who was not in favor of all honest improvements of waterways was a foolish ann. But did that mean that Congress was in favor of throwing money into every waterway?

Mr. Bland and Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, defended the Missouri river appropriation, and dwelt upon the necessalty of securing chesp transportation for the people.

Pending a vote on the amendment the committee ross. the government and see that wrong is not continued. " " "

And yet each of those members knew that he was at least exaggerating. Mr. Willis had in his hand at that very moment correspondence which had been sent to him as chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, comprising, among other documents, a letter from the Attorney General "showing that steps have time far been taken in order to establish the title of the United States to the Potomac flats against adverse claims thereto. Briefly stated, they embrace the examination and consideration of the Kidwell claim (no other having been presented to the Attorney General), the issue of instructions to bring suit to annul the patent on which that claim rests, and preliminary preparations for such suit."

Mr. Blount also knew the contents of the THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT. Mee, 1gs of Interested Parties Yes-

claim rests, and preliminary preparations for such suit."

Mr. Blount also knew the contents of the correspondence, and both he and Mr. Willis alluded to certain other parts of it during the speeches in which they uttered the sentences which are quoted above.

The same letter from the Attorney General also contained these suggestive sentences, which neither Mr. Willis nor Mr. Blount seemed to regard as pertinent—probably because they tended to weaken if not to wholly refute the points those speakers were making. terd y-Probabilities of a General Strike. day afternoon held a lengthy meeting at their rooms in the Corcoran building, which

pent feature in the discussion. During the session the question of admitting certain organizations into the association was speakers were making.

In regard to the point whether it would be safe and prudent to make any appropriation for the filling up of said flats at the present time. I submit that, in the light of the information which I possess, I am unable to perceive wherein the government would theur say risk, or lose any advantages it now has, should such appropriation be made, especially if its expenditure be limited to those parts of the improvement in respect of which there is no claim adverse to the right and title of the United States. I remark, in this connection, that the Senate bill above referred to, as it passed that body, contains a provision which thus limits the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the improvement until the final decision of the matters therein mentioned.

I deem if proper to said, for the information of your committee, that the attorney representing the claimants under the Kidwell patont, M. F. Morris, esc., has recoulty addressed me a letter (of which a copy is herewith transmitted) in which be proposes to "convey to the United States, by a good and sufficient deed, all their right, title, interest, and estate in the premises—whatever they have, be in the premises—whatever they have, be left in the or great; and leave to the court of claims, upon a suit to be brought by themselves, the determination of the amount of compensation, if any, to which they may be entitled." Additional legislation being obviously necessary in order to make this plan available, the attention of the committee is called to the proposition of Mr. Morris as a subject deserving its consideration.

This letter was dated April 7, 1888, and

sition of Mr. Morris as a subject deserving its consideration.

This letter was dated April 7, 1885, and the information which this Democratic Attorney General possessed was substantially the same upon which in 1884 a Republican Attorney General "advised" the Secretary of War "that there was no obstacle to the expenditure of the appropriation" of 1884. And the Attorney General in 1884 emphasized his advice to the Secretary of War by stating:

In addition to the probability of the former opinion (by Attorney General Browner, Son. 2, 1882) of itself, the stienes of Omarow on this natior, in the act of 5th July, 1884, may very properly be taken as a confirmation thereof.

The "scal documents prove that the work up the flats was begun properly, in regular, formal, legal manner; that all points were considered with reference to protection of the interests of the government; that the Secretary of War did his duty and took proper precautions before beginning the work; that he promptity consulted the Attorney General, and the latter official with equal promptiness compiled with the directory terms of the law of 1852, which authorized the beginning of the work of reclaiming the flats, and appropriated official with equal promptness compiled with the directory terms of the law of 1852, which authorized the beginning of the work of reclaiming the flats, and appropriated \$400,000 therefor. The documents also prove that again in 1884 the acting Attorney General (Mr. Phillips), having examined what had two years previously been done by the Attorney General (M. Brewster), reiterated that there was no obstacle to the expenditure of the second appropriation (\$500,000 by the act of 1884), and Mr. Phillips, as before shown, concluded his advice to go ahead with the work by remarking that "the silence of Congress on this matter, in the act of July 5, 1855, may very properly be taken as a construction" of the correctness of Mr. Brewster's opinion in 1882.

The foregoing material will afford food for reflection for the members of the conference committees while they are engaged in the attempt to harmonize the differences between the two houses upon the Senate bill to protect the interest of the United States in the Potomac flats.

Princeton College Concert.

The Senate remained in secret session about an hour last evening, during which time a con-siderable number at "unobjected" cases of little or no prominence were confirmed. For Washington and vicinity—Cooler, fair weather, followed by ratio.

Thermometric readings—8 a. m., 55.0°; 7 a., m., 55.0°; 11 a. m., 55.0°; 3 p. m., 61.0°; 7 p. m., 65.0°; 11 p. m., 55.0°; mean semperature, 55.0°; meant settly humidity, 61.0°; total precipitation, 03 inches.

Officers Riley and Coleman while passing along M street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, at 11:45 o'clock last night found the

streets, it it as occoos ask ingut found the dead body of W. H. Shelly lying on the side-walk. Death wassupposed to be due to dropsy or heart disease. The dead man was removed to his late home, 1141 Eighth street, by the officers. The coroner will investigate the cause of death to-day.

Senate Executive Session.

The Weather.

Princeton College Concart.

The many-bannered Armory Hall of the National Rifles, on G street, was additionally brilliant last night with an intelligent and fashionable assembly, met to greet the Princeton College Giec Club. Their concert was welcomed by warm and almost continued applants. The tweive students sang as only singers of intelligence can sing, giving due regard to the words of their songs and full expression to the meaning. Especially pleasing were the glees of "Sleep in Peace" and "The Three Fishers." The college song of "Bohunkus," by its queerity and other attractions, afforded much amusement. Mr. Goltra's warbles were excreeding melodious and Mr. Grozler's piano color gave high gatification to the most musical portion of the andiance.